



THE ELDER MONTHLY

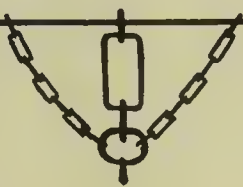
Vol. I.

JANUARY

No. 10

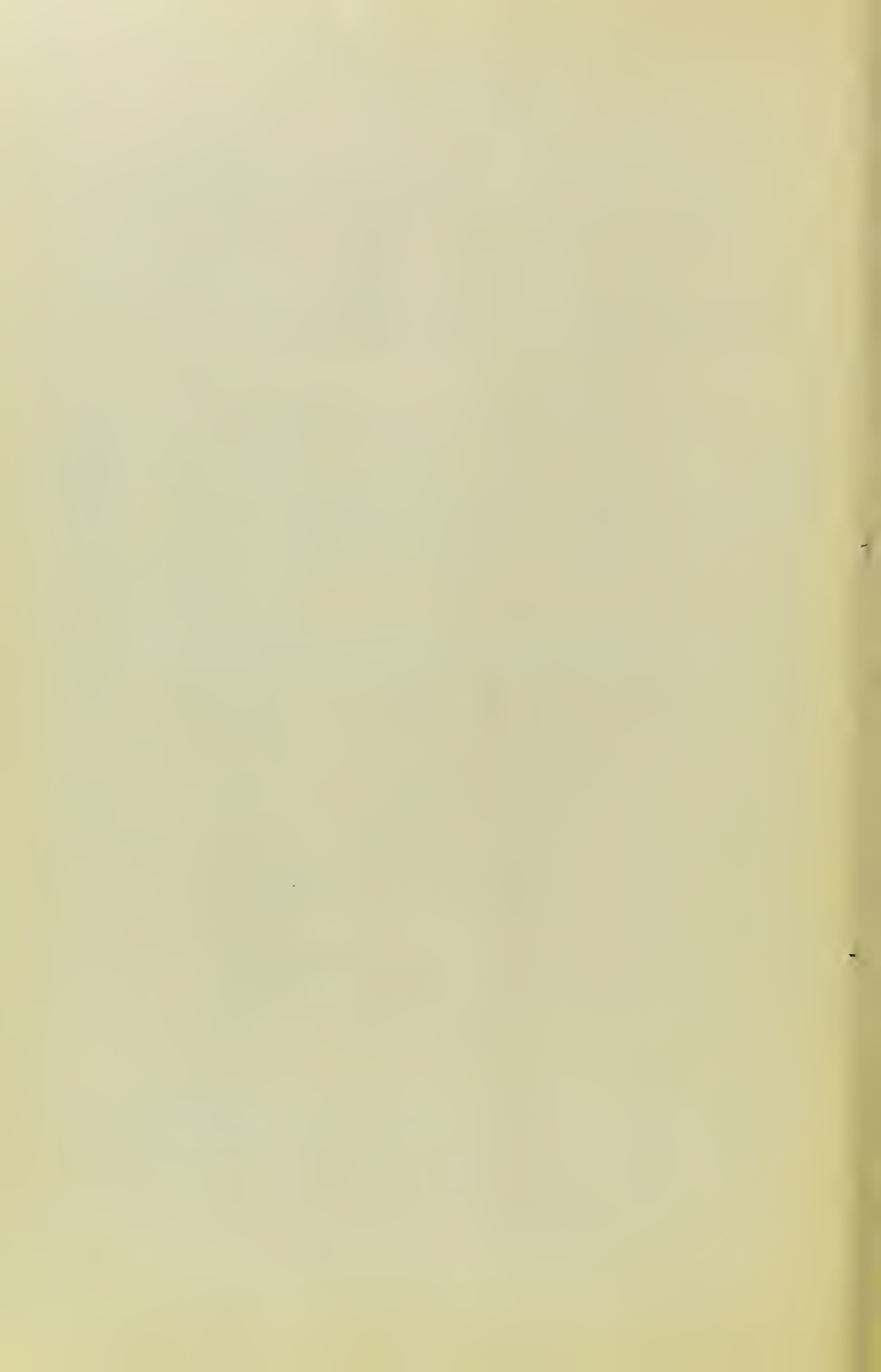


DEVOTED TO THINGS
NUMISMATIC
ARCHÆOLOGIC
PHILATELIC
HISTORIC
ANTIQUE ETC.



Published by Thomas L. Elder
AT THIRTY TWO EAST TWENTY THIRD STREET

NEW YORK





NEW PAUL JONES MEDAL.

See page 7.

Supplementary to THE ELDER MONTHLY,

The Elder Monthly

THOMAS L. ELDER, *Editor*

VOL. I

NEW YORK JANUARY 1907

No. 10

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

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Editorials

Gnadenhutzen and Crawford

We have conjoined the Gnadenhutzen and Crawford narratives, now running in this magazine, because the expedition of Crawford was contingent upon the massacre by Williamson's men. The Moravian village, situated midway between the British fort at Detroit and the American fort at Pittsburgh, and these Christian Indians harassed by their war-like red cousins and by such renegade seapegraces as Simon Girty and McKee, found it hard to remain neutral during the Revolution. The cause of the Gnadenhutzen massacre may be traced to the many bloody attacks made by Indian raiding parties against the settlers of the Pennsylvania and Ohio frontiers, in the spring of 1782.

Murders became so frequent that the pent-up wrath of the whites rose to a high pitch. The report that two of these Indian marauders were Moravians, and that these parties emanated from the Moravian towns, sealed the fate of Gnadenhutten, and the pioneers determined to destroy the Tuscarawas valley villages, "the harboring places of the red vipers." In Washington County, Pennsylvania, a body of 160 young men, commanded by Colonel Williamson, set out for the Mingo Bottoms, pursuing the trail leading to Gnadenhutten. The discovery by soldiers of the impaled and mutilated bodies of Mrs. Wallace and her child brought forth fresh cries for vengeance. The story of the massacre is told in detail in the accompanying article. But this terrible waste of human blood had not yet appeased the Scotch desire for revenge, and flushed by the success of Williamson's men at Gnadenhutten, the borderers formed another expedition under Colonel Crawford and proceeded against the Wyandot and Delaware towns along the Sandusky river. Crawford, surveyor, brave, ambitious, cool, was fitted by nature to be a soldier, leader and frontiersman. Washington's high regard for him as shown by their interesting correspondence, and the fact that he had been Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, and, later, Colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, gave him a prominence in American history over which his subsequent acts threw a slight shadow of discredit. But he died heroically, this backwoods fighter who took part in the first anti-British meeting held in Pittsburgh, in 1755, and who later, reluctantly, perhaps, lead his men into Ohio to defeat and rout. That the hostile relatives of the murdered Moravian Indians remembered Gnadenhutten, the terrible torture and death of Crawford, in some respects unequalled for ferocity in American history, bears strong witness.

The landmarks which once knew Gnadenhutten, with its Indian huts, and the cabin in Fayette County, in which the lonely widow Crawford waited for years in vain for the return of her husband, have been long since erased by the onward sweep of time and progress. But it is one of the deeply impressive attributes of our frontier history that it can never change, and to those who love it there gathers around it a halo within which we see again in memory and imagination the romance, the freedom, the wild surroundings and grim realities of those bloody times.

"Historical Collectors."

There seems to be need that certain debt-shirking, and unprincipled individuals who class themselves as collectors be brought to account.

No one dislikes more than does the editor of this magazine to fill our columns with complaints, but our brother dealers in this city, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago, have reported so large an assortment of frauds and beats recently that we feel obliged to revive the list of "Historical Coin Collectors." Let all such as Pinkerton, Deitrick, Ehlers and McGrath take heed. The editor makes no distinction between the thief and the man who will not pay his honest debts, both should be serving time in state's prison.

American Historical Articles

In the preparation of the Gnadenhutten and Crawford article the editor wishes to acknowledge valuable help from Mr. James Risbeck, a well-known citizen of Brownsville, Penn'a. That place is distant only about fifteen miles from where Crawford lived. Mr. Risbeck loaned us a very rare and valuable work called "The Monongahela of old," of which only seven copies are known. "Western Annals" and "Old Westmoreland" also gave valuable data and references. We regard our account of Crawford and his expedition the most complete that has been printed. It is the ambition of the Editor to place before readers some of the less known, but none the less interesting, historical narratives of our country.

New John Paul Jones Medal

With great pleasure we reproduce in this issue what may be conscientiously regarded as the best and most artistic medal that has ever been made by an American. With such a splendid subject as our favorite naval hero, John Paul Jones, Mr. Victor D. Bremer, of this city, has placed himself at the summit of the die-sinker's art. As a well-known authority has said recently, "it is equal to any European medal."

The medal is rectangular in form, about three and one-eighth inches in length, two and five-sixteenth inches wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The obverse consists of a portrait bust in high relief, studied from the original bust, modeled from life by the noted Jean-Antoine Houdon. This bust is now owned by a member of the American Numismatic Society. The reverse shows a figure of Fame, proclaiming, in the words of the special Ambassador of the United States when formally delivering the remains of the Admiral to the United

States government, "America claims her illustrious dead." In the background is shown, faintly in outline, the dome of the chapel-tomb of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, while in front is portrayed the funeral procession of July 6, 1905, when the gun-carriage bier, decorated with flags of the two nations, was drawn through the avenues of Paris by the horses of the French artillery and escorted by the men-of-war from the visiting squadron of the American Navy. Of these medals one was struck in gold for a member of the American Numismatic Society, two in silver and eight in bronze for the American Numismatic Society, which issued it, and one only for each member of the Society.

When one looks steadily at the bust for ten minutes he forgets that it is metal, so realistic is the likeness. As a portrait artist, Mr. Brenner has hardly an equal in the world. In this medal he has solved several problems: balancing of empty spaces as against reliefs. The detachment of the figure of Fame from the procession, the procession from the chapel, and the maintenance of unity of action and story. The expression of rhythm that a funeral procession has as against the moving of the winged figure of Fame, firmly holding the trumpet, and the sunken lettering, so as to give it an appearance as though the words were in the air.

The spacing of the bust had also its problems and hence the laurel branch was added to give contrast and color against which the head emerges commanding. In the portrait we see the character individual to Jones, and in the treatment of the forms and accents we see the mariner. From the decorative point of view the Jones medal is a happy composition, and faithfully true to life. Mr. Brenner studied the costumes, carriage, horses, and accessories on the spot. This medal has all the beauty of the soft lines of the Roty school, and in the portrait even the work of the greatest French medallist is outdone. Mr. Brenner is represented with eighteen pieces at the Luxemburg Museum, twelve pieces in the Paris Mint Museum, and is represented in the Glyptothek, Munich, Metropolitan Museum, of this city, Boston Museum. He has exhibited his medals also at the World's Fair in Paris, 1900, and at the Buffalo St. Louis fairs; Salon, Royal Academy, London, Berlin and Munich Exhibition, etc.

Mr. Brenner is a member of the Committee which was appointed at the last meeting of the Numismatic Society to confer with President Roosevelt in regard to new designs for the United States coins.

The Value of a Hobby

One of the wisest things that a parent can do is to get his child interested in one of the branches of collecting while he is at an early age. If a father will only begin early enough there is scarcely one child in a thousand who may not be interested. The surest way to save your child from being a spendthrift both of money and of time is to get him interested in coins, or stamps, or old china, or antiques. The deeper a boy or girl becomes interested in such subjects, the less inclination he will have in later life toward the prevailing evils of gambling, drinking and wasting his time. To the real collector and student such disastrous habits become to him more and more distasteful as his life lengthens. We have in mind the ideal and praiseworthy example of a man of wealth and high social position who holds himself aloof from the swirl of fashionable society, contentedly pursuing his ambition to complete a great collection of historical antiquities and devoting much of his time for the benefit of his fellow men. What a fund of out of the way information this collector has? He may calmly, and without vain conceit, feel the assurance that while you or I may be a great musician, or a great lawyer, or a great merchant, still there is in his life something which is not in mine, something not the property of the common run of men. While the crowd wastes its time in idleness or trivial amusement, if not in debauchery, the collector moves tranquilly along in his quiet way, making here and there some discovery, —yes, often a discovery new to the world and valuable to history —here a significant and hitherto unknown inscription, legend or symbol on an ancient coin, there unearthing a hitherto unknown and valuable historical manuscript or relic. Truly such finds “send the blood through his veins with a livelier current.” The pursuit of collecting tends to make a man methodical and orderly in his habits, and if he be a student of history, the study of the courtly customs of other days should train him to be polite, deferential and diplomatic. The collector is observing, imaginative, appreciative. His constant handling of rare coins and bric-a-brac will give him a sense of touch so delicate that he will not sit down on your Louis XV settee with the force of a catapult, nor will he handle your delicate iridescent Greek glass as though it were a foot-ball. Verily the more one comes to investigate the collector and collecting in a more favorable light do they appear. Only the unthinking class of people will deride the man with a hobby.

Money of The Bible

BY WILLIAM C. PRIME

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II. COINS AND COINAGE BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

Homer, our unfailing authority for the manners, customs, and equipments of the Achæans in their age of semi-civilization, before their literature began to exist, tells us of the use of iron and copper as money. Plutarch (in "Lysander") suggest that early Greek money perhaps consisted of spikes or skewers of iron or of copper, from which fact a small coin was afterwards known as an *obolos*; that is, a "spike" or "skewer." Six of these spikes were a handful, or, in Greek, a *drachme*. Hence came the Greek name of a coin, the *drachme*, which is of importance in the history of Bible money.

The invention of coined money has been claimed for several Ionian and Lydian cities. It is quite certain that in one of them, not earlier than 800 B. C., and perhaps not before 700 B. C., the idea entered the mind of some one that it would be convenient, at least in small transactions, to have pieces of precious metal of uniform fineness and weight stamped with some device which would be accepted as an authoritative certificate of quality and weight. The idea was adopted. The metal selected was an alloy of gold with silver called *electron*. The art of engraving was ancient, having been practiced from remote times in seal engraving in Babylonia and Egypt. The stamp of the seal on clay attesting public and private documents suggested the impression, on soft metal, of a device engraved in hard metal, answering the same purpose in attesting the character of the coin. The earliest known coins are literally lumps of *electron*, having on one side the rude punch-mark and on the other side the engraved devices. There are several different devices on different early coins which have been found, all works of rude art. It cannot be affirmed which device belongs to which city. The accompanying illustration of one of these coins will give an idea of all of them.

The *electron* alloy was soon abandoned, and gold took its place. Not long afterwards, and probably at *Ægina*, silver was first struck in coins. The advance in the art of coinage kept pace with the advance of Greek civilization and culture. The rough punch-mark, which was on all the earlier coins, was replaced by devices on reverse dies. The art spread from city to city, from state to state, the engravers' work

rising to the dignity of sculpture, until, in the culmination of Greek art, various issues of the mints were superb medals and medalets, than which no more beautiful gems of engraving, ancient or modern, have ever been known.

These coins were not struck with minute attention to uniformity in weight. No collar was used around the planchet of medal to prevent spreading when squeezed between the dies. Hence coins showing the most exquisite art of the die-cutter were irregular shapes, easily clipped or scraped on the edges. Approximation, but only approximation, to uniformity in weight was obtained. It was evidently understood that those who used the coins in trade would weigh them as used. The stamp was accepted as a certificate of the quality of the metal, but only of approximation in weight.

Copper was everywhere adopted as the metal for coins of inferior value, and was sometimes alloyed with a small quantity of zinc, making brass, and sometimes with a little tin, making bronze. In general, however, coins of all these qualities of metal are included under the Latin word *aes*. Very many different autonomous cities, states, and rulers in Europe, Asia, and on the islands, had independent mints. In the time of Alexander the Great, 336-323 B. C., when the Attic standard prevailed, there was more approach to uniformity of coinage, and this standard went into Asia with the conqueror. Tyre, Sidon, Joppa, and other cities near Jerusalem, had mints.

In the Greek coinage the principal gold coin was known as the *stater*, or standard,—a name which had been first given to the earliest electron coins, and also to the daric. The principal silver coins were the drachme, the didrachme, or two drachmas, and the tetradrachme, or four drachmas. We shall find each of these coins mentioned in the New Testament.

The Greeks also coined copper in various sizes, among which we find the *obolos*, which was the sixth part of a drachme, and the *lepton*, which was a very small coin, deriving its name from *leptos*, small. Its exact value cannot be stated, but it was probably the smallest coin known. This, too, is mentioned in the New Testament.

The silver didrachm was also known as a stater. Men probably distinguished the staters by calling one the gold stater and the other the silver stater.

The Hebrews had as yet no coinage of their own. They had been taught to abhor idolatrous images of all kinds, and to avoid handling them. The coins of the Gentiles almost invariably bore images of men and of gods. They were not likely to obtain rapid circulation

among strict obeyers of the Mosaic law as interpreted by the rabbis. But the Hebrews were never noted for resistance to the temptation of their idolatrous neighbors, and gold and silver have always been powerful tempters. The coins of Alexander and his successors, after his death and the division of the empire, as well as like coins of many kings and cities, came into Jerusalem in commerce, and in the hands of pilgrims from all parts of the world. The temple tribute or offering of atonement, fixed in ancient days (Exod. 30: 13-15) at a half-shekel (by weight) continued payable, and every Hebrew, coming from whatever part of the world, paid it. It is not unlikely that the temple treasury, receiving the half-shekel of silver by weight, established the rate of exchange on foreign coins in Jerusalem.

In the year 139 B. C. Simon Maccabæus, the great high-priest and ruler, issued in Jerusalem the first Hebrew coinage, either of his own strong will or by the authority of Antiochus VII (see 1 Maccab. 15: 6). He coined silver shekels and half-shekels, which received their names from their weight and from the inscription on them which may be understood as stating that weight. The devices on these first coins were, on the one side, a vase or cup with the legend *Shekel Israel*, and above the cup the date "year 1." On the other side a sprig or branch of a tree with three expanding buds or blossoms, and the legend *Jerusalem Kieuoshah* (the holy Jerusalem). The legends were in the ancient form of letter which has been sometimes called Samaritan.

It is believed that the vase or cup represents the pot of manna formerly preserved in the ark, and the budding branch the rod of Aaron. By some these ideas are considered fanciful, but no others as plausible have been suggested. The numeral is taken to be the year of Simon's priesthood. From the numerals on specimens which have been found, it seems that Simon continued the coinage for four years. Thereafter there was no silver coinage of the Hebrews until after the destruction of Jerusalem. They never had any coinage of gold. The illustration here given shows a silver shekel of Simon, of the second year, in my own collection, which I obtained in Egypt many years ago, among a lot of antiquities then recently unearthed in the Delta. It had doubtless gone there from Jerusalem in the days when many Hebrews were resident in Egypt.

It is probable that, after Simon's death, the people were more content to use foreign silver coins, and these, flowing into Jerusalem in the channels of trade, supplied the circulating medium. But smaller copper was not likely thus to come in, and the demand for it was large, especially among the poorer classes.

The Greeks, as we have stated, had a small copper coin which they called a lepton because of its smallness. In all Eastern lands the poor were numerous, and where populations count money closely, on account of poverty, there coins of small value are needed. In England and America it is not long since farthings and half-cents were in use. In various European countries still smaller copper coins are now in circulation. In Oriental countries, coins are in use whose value is a small fraction of our copper cent.

It is possible that Simon attempted the issue of a copper coinage. His son and successor, John Hyrcanus, struck a small copper coin which apparently served the purpose of the Greek lepton. This was the beginning of a copper coinage which continued in Jerusalem until the revolt and destruction of the city. The series is interesting, but for our purpose it does not become necessary to describe it as it appeared under John, Judas Aristobolus, Alexander Jannæus, and other Asmonean rulers. Herod the Great continued it, and Herod Archelaus, and under the Roman procurators these small coppers were still issued to supply what was evidently a continuous want of the population in Jerusalem. I have called them small copper coins. They varied in size, and numismatists are puzzled to determine their relative value; but none of them contained as much copper as a quarter of an old American cent, while most of them weighed less than an eighth of that coin.

The hill Moriah, outside of the high city wall, slopes abruptly down to the valley or gorge of the Kedron. I have often searched the soil on this hillside for fragments of ancient ornamental stone and other relics, and have found there very many of these little copper coins. Most of them were worn or corroded so as to be mere thin pieces of metal; but many were good examples of the coinage of successive Asmonean rulers of Jerusalem, of the Herods, and of Roman procurators. Among these were several of the highest possible interest, as I shall have occasion to explain. I have no doubt that these small coins formed the chief circulation among the poor in Jerusalem, at least to the same extent that the *para* supplied the wants of the poor in Cairo a few years ago, and possibly continues so to do.

Ancient populations had no banks of deposit. The holder of gold, as well as the holder of copper, buried his hoard in the ground. The poor man dug a hole in the earth floor of his hut, and there placed his little lot of copper coins. He perhaps died suddenly, or was drafted into the army, or was killed by an invading enemy, perished without telling any one where he had banked his money, and therefore it

remained for time and tempest to uncover it after ages had gone over it. This is the explanation of the preservation of many ancient coins. The gold staters of Philip and of Alexander the Great, found in such places of underground deposit, are more common today than any gold coin of the United States of the earlier issues.

Roman conquest brought Roman coin into the East, and further complication into the "circulating medium" in Jerusalem. No better idea of this can be obtained than by endeavoring to picture the scene in the temple, with its crowd of pilgrims and travelers of all nations and kingdoms, having silver coins of innumerable varieties in quality, weight, "image and superscription," besieging and disputing with a host of money-changers and market-men. Hebrews were now scattered in all parts of the known world, and came from their homes far and near to make offerings in the temple. Whatever coin they brought, even if Roman denarii from Rome itself, no two coins were of exactly the same weight. They could not use them to pay the half-shekel temple offering until they had bought from the money-changer something which would pass current at the treasury. Nor could they buy so much as a dove with their coins. It is not difficult to imagine the confusion of voices, the free Oriental denunciations of brokers, buyers, and sellers, in this market-place, where the priests had arbitrary power to say what they would and what they would not receive as money, to fix rates of discount, to furnish privately to the dealers such coins as they would accept, and where the dealers had the ability to put their rates of exchange on every coin offered them. This much we know, on the highest authority, that the place was a den of thieves. It may indicate the popular reputation of the place, that no one seems to have found fault with Jesus when he entered, whip in hand, and drove out the gang of swindlers.

(To be Continued).

The Finest Lincoln Medal

Mr. Victor D. Brenner tells the editor that he has about completed a new medal to Abraham Lincoln. This will be the finest and most artistic medal of Lincoln that has yet appeared. The obverse bears a splendid bust. The reverse bears an eagle standing on a rock in a tempestuous sea. Later we will give a full description of this beautiful piece,

The Gnadenhutzen Massacre and Death of Crawford.

(Continued from our last issue).

The Moravian Indians having arrived at Upper Sandusky, built huts to shield themselves from the cold, but as the savages had by degrees stolen almost everything they possessed, they had not even blankets or beds, and even their cattle died for want of pasture, and were eaten by the poorest of the Indians. The missionaries were carried prisoners to Detroit, and examined before the commandant. Nothing appeared to implicate them in the Revolutionary interest, except the fact of translating letters to the Indians from the officers of Fort Pitt, and after strict inquiry they were set at liberty, treated with kindness and permitted to return to their flock at Sandusky. No sooner had they arrived thither than Girty, the renegade, again began to plot their destruction. To further his purpose, he forged a letter in the name of the Half King, to the commandant at Detroit, charging the missionaries with being in correspondence with the Americans at Pittsburgh, and demanding their removal again to Detroit.

On this pretext, an order was sent to Girty to bring them back. They were immediately sent off under the charge of Lavallie, a Frenchman who treated them with kindness. At Lower Sandusky they were transferred to the custody of Girty, and on their way from there to Detroit suffered all the indignity and abuse his savage nature was capable of offering.

In the meantime the Christian Indians, who had been carried in the fall to Sandusky, had suffered great hardships from the winter and from lack of food, and in order to relieve their distress about one hundred and fifty of them including men, women and children returned, in February, to the Muskingum to gather the corn which they had planted, and to carry it back to Sandusky for their support. Some of them had left Sandusky as early as the middle of January, and others had followed in small parties. Not all the men who made this journey were mission Delawares. At least ten were Wyandot warriors, who halted but a short time at Gnadenhutzen and then proceeded to waste the settlements east of the Ohio. There is little doubt also that some of the Moravian Indians accompanied these Wyandots on their cruel mission. Here in defense of Williamson and his men we must admit that there was some reason for blaming the Moravians. Williamson's cautious plan for the capture of the place would indicate that he thought its occupants to be hostile warriors. He divided his force into three parties, and on the morning of March 7th attacked, but two of his

divisions did not fire a shot. The third division had a more exciting time. The Tuscarawas river was at flood height at the time, and some of this division crossed by help of a maple sugar trough in which they put their clothes. Along the western shore they came upon a solitary Indian and instantly fired at him and wounded him so that he was unable to escape. This Indian, Shebosch, by name, begged for his life but Charles Bilderback hacked him with a tomahawk and killed him, tearing off his scalp.

This murderous act was seen by another Indian named Jacob, who tried to escape by a canoe which he had hidden by the river bank, but some of the whites discovered him and shot him dead on the shore, pushing his body into the river and it floated away with the flood.

The Moravians were disarmed and were told that they were to be conducted to a place of safety at Fort Pitt. All this they believed and delivered up all their belongings even to pocket knives. Crumrine says that while the Indians were being conducted to the church, the borderers discovered that one of the women was wearing the dress of the murdered Mrs. Wallace, and that the garment was identified by her husband. Other utensils apparently stolen from the settlements were found, and some of them were recognized by Robert Wallace as his own property. Immediately a council of the whites was held. Some favored death for the whole band. Many of the Indians were brought before this council and closely examined. No acknowledgment of guilt was made but some of the Indians acknowledged having been upon the war path. In some cases the trimming of the hair and painted faces indicated that the men were warriors. Williamson put the question to vote and it is said that but 18 out of the whole body of volunteers stood up for mercy, and on the following morning all the Indians were to die. Loskiel gives a graphic account of the awful slaughter which he characterizes as the most disgraceful act in the border warfare of the period and the most disgraceful event in the history of the country.

We print Bishop Loskiel's own words:

"The Indians patiently suffered the murderers to lead them into two houses, in one of which the Brethren and in the other the Sisters and children, were confined like sheep ready for slaughter. They declared to the murderers, that though they could call God to witness that they were perfectly innocent, yet they were prepared and willing to suffer death. They requested that time be given them in which to pray and prepare for death, and they spent their last night on earth in prayer, and in exhorting each other to remain faithful unto the end.

When the day of their execution arrived, namely the 8th of March two houses were fixed upon, one for the Brethren, and another for the

Sisters and children; to which the wanton murderers gave the name of 'slaughter-house.' Immediately the carnage commenced. The poor, innocent people, men, women and children, were led, bound two together with ropes, into the above mentioned slaughter houses and there beaten to death and scalped. According to the testimony of the murderers themselves, they behaved with uncommon patience, and went to meet their death with cheerful resignation. One named Abraham was the first victim. One of the party took up a cooper's mallet which lay in the house saying 'How exactly will this answer for the business!' He then began with Abraham, and continued knocking down one after the other until he had counted fourteen whom he had killed with his own hands. He now handed his instrument to his fellow murderers, saying 'my arm fails me; go on in the same way; I think I have done pretty well.' A Sister, called Christina, who had formerly lived with the Sisters at Bethlehem, and spoke English and German well, fell on her knees before the captain of the gang, and begged for her life; but was told that he could not help her.

Thus ninety-six persons met a cruel death. Sixty-two were grown persons, among whom were five of the most valuable assistants; and thirty-four were children. Only two youths, each between fifteen and sixteen years old escaped almost miraculously from the hands of the murderers. One of them seeing that they were in earnest, was so fortunate as to disengage himself from his bonds; then slipping unobserved from the crowd, he crept through a narrow window into the cellar of that house in which the Sisters were executed. Their blood soon penetrated through the flooring; and, according to his account, ran in streams into the cellar, by which it appears that most, if not all of them, were not merely scalped but killed with hatchets or swords. The lad remained concealed till night, and providentially no one came down to search the cellar. He then, with much difficulty, climbed up the wall to the window, crept through, and escaped into a neighboring thicket. The other youth's name was Thomas. The murderers struck him only one blow on the head, took his scalp and left him. But after some time he recovered his senses, and saw himself surrounded by bleeding corpses. Among these he noticed one brother Abel, moving and endeavoring to raise himself up. But he remained lying still, as though he were dead, and this caution proved the means of his deliverance; for soon after, one of the murderers coming in and observing Abel's motions, killed him with two or three blows. Thomas lay quite still until dark; though suffering the most exquisite torment. He then ventured to creep toward the door; and observing nobody in

the neighborhood, got out and escaped into the woods, in which he concealed himself during the night. These two youths afterwards met in the woods, and they went safely together to Sandusky, though they purposely took a long circuit, and suffered great hardships and danger. Before they left the neighborhood, they observed the murderers, from behind the thicket, making merry after their successful enterprise; and at last setting fire to the two slaughter houses filled with corpses. The remainder of the Indian congregation, who were at Schoenbrun, escaped from the bloody hands of the white murderers. Messengers going to Gnadenhutzen found young Shebosch lying dead and scalped by the way side; and looking forward saw as many white people in and about Gnadenhutzen. The congregation immediately took to flight and ran into the woods. Thus, when the murderers arrived at Schoenbrun, the Indians were still near, observing everything that happened, and might have easily been discovered. But here the murderers seemed as it were, struck with blindness. Finding nobody at home, they examined the woods about the town, but without success. They then destroyed and set fire to the settlement; and having done the same at Gnadenhutzen and Salem they set off with the scalps of their victims, about fifty horses, a number of blankets, and other articles and marched back to Pittsburgh."

A few weeks afterwards the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania gave an order to the commandant at Fort Pitt to investigate and report on the affair at Gnadenhutzen. Inquiry made among the chief frontiersmen failed to uncover all the details and responsibilities of the massacre. The sentiment of the border sustained Williamson's men. It was held that the bloody act was simply retaliation for the many acts of outrage and murder perpetrated by the savages during a number of years. General Irvine was persuaded to report to Philadelphia that the precise facts could not be ascertained and that it would be wise to drop the matter. That was the end of the investigation.

(To be Continued.)

Proposal to Enlarge the Monthly

The editor is considering the advisability of enlarging the Monthly, and advancing the subscription price to \$1 per year. The opinions of our readers on this matter, as well as any suggestions that they may wish to offer us, will be appreciated.



The American Numismatic Society

The Annual meeting of this Society will be held on the third Monday of January, and officers for the present year will be elected. There is no doubt but most of the present officers will be re-elected. President Huntington has taken a deep interest in all the details of the work of the Society, and with such a capable officer at its head the growth and prosperity of this Society is assured.

Recent donations include fine specimens of Swedish plate money, of three denominations.

At the next meeting the report of the Committee on the subject of new designs for the United States coinage will be submitted. This report will be of interest to all members, and it will make some important recommendations, which it is hoped the meeting will adopt. At the first meeting of this Committee, held at the home of its Chairman, Mr. Kunz, plans were outlined for the report which will be completed at its next meeting.

COIN ENVELOPES.

Paper "flats," cut from my own steel envelope die. Of good size and so cut that the finest coin cannot be scratched by them. Cut from white linen paper. These can be folded and pasted at the rate of about 15 per minute, and the result is a perfect coin envelope. Something that you have been needing for a long while. Price per 500, 80c; per thousand \$1.50. Add 10 cents extra for postage.

THOMAS L. ELDER, 32 East 23d Street, New York City.

MONEY

OF

THE BIBLE

An illustrated booklet by
W. C. Prime, author of
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